New York Store Established 1853.

Are You Looking ... for ...

Jurniture?

Visit the 4th floor to-day and you will be satisfied

Pettis Dry Goods Co.

SCHOOL SHOES FOR BOYS and GIRLS . . .

98c a Pair GEO. J. MAROTT,

26 and 28 East Washington Street.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength,—Latest United States Bovernment Food Report. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BASEBALL CONFERENCE.

Anti-Brush and Goodnow Magnates Discuss the Situation.

There was a conference of the managers of the Western League clubs at Chicago yesterday. A dispatch says that those present were President Johnson, Killilea and Mack, of Milwaukee; Vanderbeck, of Detroit; Manning, of Kansas City, and Loftus, of Columbus. Indianapolis and Minnneapolis were not represented, and it is supposed the conference was held to take steps to defeat the purpose of these two clubs to effect a re-organization of the league. John T. Brush could not be seen last night. He had gone out for the evening and had not returned at an early hour this morning. Manager

The Associated Press report says: The Western Baseball League magnates held a secret meeting at the Victoria Hotel to-day. Charles Comiskey, manager of the St. Paul club, said when asked in regard to the pro-ceedings of the meeting: "We did nothing of any importance. We heard the report from the delegates who were sent to the New York meeting, and anything of im-portance will of course come up at the

portance will, of course, come up at the meeting to be held Nov. 11."

Indianapolis and Minneapolis were not represented, and this caused comment by those interested in the baseball situation. The representatives of the clubs present said it meant nothing, but the inference is that another outbreak is feared, and that paring to strengthen their position as much as possible.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Park has a strictly clean, meritovaudaville show to-day, Tuesday Wednesday, when Fields & Hanson's Drawing Cards make their iniof the season here. Among the many contributors are such well-known comedians as Fields and Hanson themselves, in their entirely original musical specialty; the peerless producer of popular parcaies, Joe Flynn, with some new "pretty little things;" Stinson and Merton, who are "at home" in this city; Dryden and Mitchell, Genaro and Balley, Fred Valmore, Miss Annie Hart, the original Bowery girl; Blackson and Page, "Senator" Frank Bell, and a host of others. From the rise to the fall of the curtain there is nothing said or done to which women can take exceptions. done to which women can take exceptions, It is a programme of real vaudeville nov-elties. The company is well known here, and its three days' stay at the Park will be marked by the usual big houses. The opening performance is this afternoon. Next Thursday Murray & Murphy's Com-edians will be at the Park in "O'Doud's

"Thoroughbred," the new English comedy produced by Charles Frohman, and to be seen at the Grand Opera House next Thursday and Friday nights and Saturday matinee and night, has for one of its leading incidents the disguising of three men as negro minstrels, in order that they may view an Ascot race without their presence being discovered. They happen on the very people from whom they are most anxious to keep their presence a secret, and are put to great straits to sustain the roles they have assumed. Thomas Q. Seabrooke plays the principal of these three parts with very ludicrous effect. Mr. Seabrooke's associates in the cast of "Thoroughbred" are Edgar L. Davenport, Isabel Evesson, H. M. Pitt, Maggie Holloway Fisher, Charles W. But-ler, Maud White and a half a dozen others. advance sale opens at the Pembroke

The Wilbur Opera Company, with a new set of living pictures said to eclipse even last series shown here, will be at the

play, "The Lost Paradise," which opens to-day. This novelty is the much-talkedof Edison's vitascope, which has been the reigning success of all the larger cities for some time past. Edison's latest toy is a projection of his kinetoscope figures in a stereopticon fashion on a white screen in a darkened hall. The moving figures are all life size. When the hall is darkened a buzzing and roaring is heard, and an inusually bright light falls on the screen Then come into view two precocious your persons of the variety stage in pink and blue dresses, doing the umbfella dance with commendable celerity. Their motions are all clearly defined. When they vanish a view of an angry surf breaking on a sandy beach near a stone pler amazes the spectators. The waves tumble furiously and the foam of the breakers flies high in A burlesque boxing match be tween a tall, thin comedian and a short, fat one; a comic allegory, called the "Monroe Doctrine;" one scene of Hoyt's farce, "A Milk White Flag," and a skirt dance by a tall blonde are some of the that the vitascope will also be held over during the engagement of the American Vaudeville Company, which opens at the Empire next Thursday matinee for the

Mr. Tillman's presence in the Illinois real good thing for McKinley.

NATION IS PARAMOUNT

REV. F. E. DEWHURST'S LAST SER-MON ON CIVIC RELIGION.

A Fundamental Principle of This Government Is that the Nation Is

"Civic Religion" was preached by Rev. F. E. Dewhurst, at Plymouth Church, last evening. The subject was "The Old Federalism and the New." Mr. Dewhurst prefaced his sermon by reading some extracts from the address of ex-Minister Edward J. Phelps before the centennial celebration of the federal judiciary. He gave an account of the constitutional convention and the opposing tendencies at work there. He described the early federalist movement as having three impulses behind it.

"In the first place," said he, "the impulse of the earliest settlers was in sympathy with England and English policies and administrations. In the second place all of them who had property or interests of any sort were naturally drawn toward a federalistic movement which brought about a centralized form of government. Third, and worthiest in importance, was the conviction cherished by many that if the nation was to triumph and be respected it must have political unity and solidity and that the Nation must be paramount to the State. The greatness of the Nation depended upon the decadence of colonial spirit and policy. It was this third impulse that was the great justification of the federalistic movement as its power. How easy it would have been in those formative days to break the Nation up into a lot of petty and insignificant provinces and how surely they would have failed to gain the respect of other nations. What an anti-climax to the heroism of the revolution.
"This principle of nationality has been threatened at other times, but has always found new friends and supporters. It was in the flery furnace of civil war, but came out without the smell of fire on its gar-ments. The people of the South as well as the people of the North rejoice over the possession of a country great and noble because of its unity; because a man can stand up and say to all the world; 'I am a citizen of no mean country.' The triumph of this idea is the triumph of what was greatest in federalism, and having now

this great truth we must not permit any man to bring it into dishonor or endanger "Anything which appeals to the spirit of turbulence and unrest, which puts its trust in the rage of discontented multitudes rather than the light of reason and calm sense of justice is, whether intentional or not, a blow at what Washington called 'The palladium of our national safety and

"Just as in the civil war men of all parties rallied loyally about the Union when they perceived the growing peril, so now there should be no party affiliation so frong that men will not sever those ties believe a like menace threatens the citadel that is more sacred and precious than all other things."

Work of Dr. Wharton. Rev. H. M. Wharton, the Baltimore evangelist, preached three sermons yesterday. In the morning he preached to a large congregation at the First Baptist Church on the "Duty of the Hour." In the afternoon and at night he was at the Collegeavenue Baptist Church, where the baptismal rite was administered at night. In the afternoon Dr. Wharton preached from the text. "I must work the works of Him that sent me while the day lasts, for the night cometh when no man works." Every man, the pastor said, has a work to per-form, a work that can be done by no one The work, he said, was to endeavor to form a good character and devote time to the cause of Jesus Christ.

Dr. Wharton has had a season of very successful work at the College-avenue Bap-tist Church. All this week he will hold inion services at the First Baptist Church. The following are the subjects for each night: Monday, "The Gold Standard," Tuesday, "The election;" Wednesday, "A Converted Politician;" Thursday, "Which Converted Politician: Thursday, "Which Side Are You On?;" Friday, "Gold and Silver, Free and Unlimited." Mr. and Mrs. W. Bush will sing each night.

Methodist Ministers' Meeting. The Methodist ministers' meeting will be held in the parlors of the Meridian-street Church at 10 o'clock this morning. It is desired that all traveling and local ministers who wish to be enrolled for the conference year be present or send their addresses, as the roster for the year is to be prepared. These meetings are open to the public. Dr. T. A. Goodwin will read a paper on "The Moral Status of Children as Heid by the Methodist Episcopal Church, Speaking of Rev. Dr. H. A. Cleveland's sermon before the Minnesota Conference last week, the Methodist Herald says: "It was optimistic and characterized by a fine literary touch and a vein of poetry, the theme being 'Spiritual Progress.'" Dr Cleveland is returned to Mankato, Minn.

for another year. SECOND SERIES OF SHOCKS.

I was detailed to write up the haunted house. I think sometimes life must be a joyless Sahara for the common reporters who work on papers where a man is not "detailed," but is simply "sent to do" a piece of work. Only those papers where the editors are journalists and not plain newspaper men are permitted to "detail" reporters.

So, as I said, I was detailed to attend a moving seance at the haunted house. The mystery of the thing appealed to my repertorial acumen. My guide was a man of experlence in such affairs, and fearing my heart action might not be strong enough he took the precaution to feel my pulse and sound my breast for any organic trouble. Like a crafty general, he took no chances, and advised that we should prepare ourselves against the evil effects of any un-

toward surprises. We did so at Kissel's. What admirable balance in all things nature keeps. I wonder if there be a convenient bar across the way from all haunted houses?

After being, as I supposed, properly fortified, I grasped my heavy cane firmly and der instructions from the Democratic State resolutely stepped forth to meet the genii | central committee. They were so confident of the Newport cottage. It was a weird of their ability to pass the resolution that October night. The 8 o'clock shadows dodgers were circulated about town anseemed drifting with impalpable forms. I nouncing a meeting to be held at the public or private? Would not that still may have only imagined this from the High-street Theater, the place for Demostories related by the guide while we were cratic speaking, and that Messrs. Carter enjoying the hospitality of Kissel, and I and Drummond, of Fort Wayne, and D. F. may also have only imagined that, as we Kennedy, of Indianapolis, would make ad- money, good wages and law and order. The Empire will this week offer its patrons something new in the amusement approached, the cottage tipped forward on its southeast corner and bowed its gable dresses. This was done in spite of the fact that the Federation had a programme for the same hour. President Gompers was we stand, and nothing could give me more line in connection with the melodramatic three times. My fingers tightened about announced to speak, but, fearing that he gratification than to carry that flag to would be betrayed. Mr. Kennedy was se-victory, meaning, as we know it does, that the biceps flexor of my guide, who emitted a sharp cry of surprise and exclaimed, "What is it, Stevie?"

My guide insisted on calling me Stevie. although I told him repeatedly my name "Oh, n-n-nu-nu-nothing," I stammered,

determined not to show weakness. "Well, then, don't be a sissy," he replied, unfeelingly. Nothing's going to hurt you." My guide was a coarse fellow, with none of the finer sensibilities of a reporter who had been "detailed" to this awful business. We climbed the little incline to the gloomy house, and I saw the trees shaking and the leaves trembling ominously, A low rumbling of the distant trolley car added its terror to the ghostly situation, and a listinct crunching of the wheels of a carriage over the unimproved street sent several shivers down my spinal vertebrae. would have retreated precipitately had I not been rooted to the spot with fear. One should always retreat "precipitately" and be "rooted to the spot," but, of course, not at the same time. at the same time. Above in the sky scurrying ghosts of clouds seemed to quicken their flight to escape from some unseen pursuer. The aspect of nature was certainly suggestive of uncanny forebodings. My delicate olfac-

tories, well drilled by my city editor for de-

tecting news, could scent a dull, drab and cloying odor in the very atmosphere. A

faint, gray light trickled from the partly closed window of the cottage, and heavy, black silence mantled the neighborhood.

A Question New York Press. It will always be a question whether a woman gets more enjoyment out of having her husband go to church with her on Sunday or out of having his staying at home to

throw up to him all the rest of the week.

I hardly felt prepared to enter that house; my courage was not wearing a coat of mail, as it were. My guide said it was a bad business on which we had entered, and agreed that we return to Kissel's for fur-THE FRIEND OF LABOR

agreed that we return to kissel's for further preparation, which we did.

Our first fortification was at the expense of my guide. "Don't be afraid of it, Willie—I mean Stevie," said he.

His voice was getting as thick as his ideas. I think now, in the calm environment of literature that surrounds me as I write, that the fellow was more frightened than he would admit. It may have been SOME OF THE MAJOR'S SPEECHES AT CANTON SATURDAY.

Visiting Delegations Informed that the Republican Party Does Not Preach Discontent.

than he would admit. It may have been an instinctive perception of the situation

that led me to suggest further fortification;

which proposal was amicably received.

It was at this juncture that Kissel real-

moment it seemed to. The odic force, or

At 10:33 I was seized of a violent hunger.

detailed myself to perform the absorption

tard. My guide unwrapped the caseous

It was at precisely 11:44 that my spiritual

insight, or perceptiveness, if you will quickened. I could See the Force. It

rolled out from the haunted floor in pal-green, corkscrew-shaped waves. I an

convinced that the house would have been demolished that night had it not been for

the strength of that cheese. The evil in fluence would ascend in its serpenting spirals, meet the odor of the horrible

andwich and fall back defeated. Far be-

low could be heard the mutterings of the Evil Things that are conspiring to demol-

They are talking of boring the earth.

do not think it necessary. It is sufficient to bore the readers of the Great Daily that

detailed me to hunt out the esoteric signif-

ISRAEL TAYLOR DEAD.

Passed Away While Sitting in a Rock-

ing Chair-Lived Here Forty Years.

of consumption and general debility. He

had been ill for about two months, though

his decline began only about three weeks

ago. He was confined to his home only two

weeks and was not confined to his bed

much of the time. Death came while he

Mr. Taylor was born in Clinton county,

Ohio, May 5, 1825. He came here in 185

and was a resident of this city continu-

ously until the time of his death. He was

for a long while connected with Harrison's

Bank as general bookkeeper; but resigned

his position to accept a position as asssist-

ant cashier of the Central Savings Bank

with the bank when it was so cleverly robbed of about \$5,000 by a man and

woman. The woman drove up to the bank

in a carriage at the noon hour and sent word in for Mr. Taylor to come out. She

wanted to talk with him about releasing a mortgage. She detained him at the car-

riage for a few moments and while there

her confederate silpped into the bank and took all the money in sight. Mr. Taylor

remained with the bank until it suspended

He advised the board of directors against suspension, and the sequel showed that his judgment was best. The bank paid 99 cents

Taylor had been engaged in the real estat and insurance business. At the time of his death he was special agent of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Taylor was a member of Meridian street M. E. Church since the days when t

was known as Wesley Chapel, and was a member of the official board all that time

He leaves a widow and three children. The latter are Charles P. Taylor of this city, George M. Taylor of Portland, Ore, and Miss Carrie Taylor of this city, Two

sisters also survive him, living in Chicago and Richmond. The funeral will be held Tuesday at 2 o'clock at Meridian-street

Church. Dr. Sims will preach the sermon.

Mrs. Lilly Albright.

Mrs. Lilly Albright, wife of Ernest C

Albright, of 794 East Washington street.

died last evening at 6 o'clock of consump-

tion. She had been ill for a long time, but

had been feeling much better recently, so that death was unexpected when it came

She leaves, besides her husband, a three-year-old child. Mr. Albright is connected

S. F. Galloway.

S. F. Galloway, of 399 North Capitol ave-

nue, died yesterday at the age of fifty-

seven. He had been a resident of this city

for twenty-five years and had been in the

fur and wool business for twenty years. He leaves considerable property. He was a

the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

Labor Federation and Silver.

Inasmuch as the New York Herald of the

13th predicted that the Indiana Federation

of Labor would declare for free coinage.

and the Indianapolis Sentinel of the 14th

predicted that that body would indorse

Bryan. I, as a delegate, think that the

A resolution setting forth the fraudulent

demonetization of silver and demanding

independent free coinage was offered, and

was advocated by a large number of del-

egates, working, as some of us believe, un-

this reason they used Mr. Kennedy's name without his consent. After a turbulent session the resolution was laid over by a

vote of more than two to one.

This action so surprised the silver con

spirators that they became utterly demor-

alized. Two of the advertised speakers left on early trains, and the third was feeling

too badly to make much of a speech. The resident committee who had the matter in

hand and cared for the convention do not

take kindly to the interference of the sil-

the failure of Mr. Kennedy to speak.

The defeat of the free-coinage resolution

was a great victory for those who would keep politics out of the Federation. If the

silver resolution had passed there is reason to believe that the usefulness of the Fed-

eration would have been destroyed.

Muncle, Ind., Oct. 17. RESIDENT.

to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

with the local weather bureau.

eteran of the late war, having

facts should be known.

the dollar. During recent years Mr

when it was organized. He was connected

was sitting in a rocking chair.

Israel Taylor died at his residence, 54

STEPHEN CRANE NIT.

sh the happy home of an honest man.

cance of the manifestations

the crisp October air.

courage had risen.

way." He took the and I was convinced.

"Hark!

omened

ized the vicinity had a journalist in its midst, and did his duty. The night wore To delegations from Ashtabula, Muskinon. The legions of the air marshaled their gum and Perry countles, Ohio, in response writhing battalions as we stepped out into to Congressman S. A. Northway and S. W. Had a change come over the house? For Pascoe, Major McKinley spoke as follows: whatever it is, separated the illpmened building into two edifices
of exact similitude. I rubbed one
eye. The right-hand image disappeared, I rubbed the other eye and the
left-hand image did likewise, but the righthand house or aidelen come again on the "My Fellow-citizens—I give warm and sincere welcome to the citizens of a Ashtabula and Perry counties. I am glad to greet you at my home, and I thank you for the warm assurances of support which you bring and which have been so eloquently expressed by your spokesmen. There is a studied effort made in some quarters of this country to teach that the employer of labor is attempting to enslave the workingman. I submit to you, men of hand house, or eidolon, came again on the However, we went within. Somehow, my toil all around and about me, who is the better friend of labor-he who gives you We listened. A succession of quick shocks smote the air. But the house remained motionless. This promised to be a work that brings contentment or he breathes only words that create discon-tent? There cannot be, there ought never new development. It was a false alarm. Somebody across the way was tapping a to be, any enmity between labor and cap-ital. The interest of the one is the interest It was now 10:28. Though perturbed, a of the other. You know that the greatest friend to slavery is idleness. They talk about making the workingmen slaves. There is no danger of a workingman ever trained journalist cannot overlook mi-nutleae. I thought I detected an odor. It was elusive. Sometimes it suggested natural gas. Perhaps the solution was at hand. becoming a slave if he receives American wages, the wages that he had for thirty years from 1860 to 1890, under the glorious Again it had the gruesome scent of the charnel house. It was hair-raising. A bald-headed man would have been giad to policy of a protective tariff. The best friend to labor, the best policy in the interest of labor is that policy which gives working-"Do you smell that smell?" I asked my ompanion. He sniffed.
"Oh, that," he said. "I guess it is that here cheese sandwich I got across the ay." He took the Thing from his pocket nen an opportunity to work at good wages Which policy do you think subserves that interest best? Our policy of protection, or their policy of free trade? (Tremendous shouts of 'Our! ours!' and 'McKinley's

"This great audience fairly represents the diversified industries in the United a ham sandwich, with butter and mushorror. At this moment a shudder ran through the building. I could see the pump outside waving its handle like a men who handle iron ore, and in front are men who dig our coal. One is dependent States. On the one side of me are men brakeman making up a through freight. I felt a strange trembling permeate my frame. I became weak. My companion was similarly affected. Only the cheese retained its full strength. Distinct sounds were heard, resembling the tones of a Salvation Army drum on a wet night. end of this country to the other. The one is never prosperous unless the other is prosperous. You know that from experience. There is not a handler of ore at the Ashtabula harbor who does not know that when the great ore and steel industries of his country are stopped he has nothing to do. There is not a coal miner from Perry county who does not know that when the fires are extinguished in our furnaces there is no demand for him. Now, the Republic-an party is universal. It applies to every industry from the man who digs the coal, which they call the raw material-if they ust tried digging it for a time, however, hey would find it was not so very raw. From the man who mines the ore in Michigan and Minnesota to the man who handles it at our great ports and to the final finished product, the Republican pol-icy protects and defends them all. And hat do we defend them against? We defend them against the products of cheaper labor in the old world. We defend our la-bor because in the United States every laboring man is an equal citizen with every other man in the country. "I am glad to see you, glad to meet you, glad to have your assurances of an unprecedented victory in Ohio this year. has never been behind. She led in Broadway, at 10:30 o'clock Saturday night, great civil war and she has led in march of progress, and her statesmanship pages of American history. I give you warm and generous greeting to my home, and trust you may have a pleasant visit in our little city of Canton and get back to

> of any kind. Speech to Railway Employes. In addressing the Columbus Railway Sound-money Club and the Michigan Central Sound-money Club, Major McKinley

> "My Fellow-citizens-I cannot express in suitable words the honor I feel in receiving this visit from the employes of the Michigan Central Railway Company, the railway employes of the city of Columbus and of the Erie system. I give hospitable greeting to my home, You are here from Michigan, Ohio and northern Indiana to testify your devotion, not to me as an in-dividual, but to the great cause of public honor and sound currency with which to transact our business. There is not a workingman in this audience who would not rather work for a good road than a poor road; there is not an employe in this great audience but would rather be paid in good money than poor money What you want first, and above all else is employment. What you want is to get on the pay roll of a good railroad company, for you have to get on the pay roll before you can get anything out of that pay car, to which my friend has alluded. But in order to get on the pay roll the railroads must have business. You know when business is poor with the railroads some of you are stricken from the pay roll. You have experienced that in the last three years and a half. What you are interested therefore, is the general prosperity of the

"We want every factory in the land to be at work. We want every mine in the country to be busy. We are willing that our silver mines shall be busy; I hope every one of them, too, will be busy, but if was at work, they would not furnish em-ployment for one-third of the idle men in this country who earn their living by toil. You have to get your employment in the great, active, busy industries of the country. This is where you get your work and vages, and when these great busy industries are at work your railroads have plenty of traffic. When your railroads have plenty of traffic you have constant and steady employment at good wages. Is not that so? "Now, how are you to get back that prosperity you once enjoyed? Some people say that the way to get it back is to debase the money of the country. Does anybody believe that? Some people seem to think that the way to get back prosperity is to strike a deadly blow at the capital of the country. Is that the way to do it? Some people seem to think that the way to put men at work is to despoil the profits of the men who employ labor. Is that the way to get work? Capital and labor are interdependent. They are not enemies. They are friends, or should be friends. Capital wants to make a profit, and when capital goes into enterprises it must necessarily abor men have employment. Is not that right? You cannot start a railroad without money. Yes, sound money at that.
"I read a statement the other day from a president of one of the great railroads of the country that there were 90,000 railroad men thrown out of employment in the past three years, and that there were 50,000 cars lying idle between New York, Chicago and St. Louis. What does that mean—that ne railroads want to keep them idle? it is because they have no traffic. have they no traffic to employ them? ause confidence has been destroyed and he wheels of industry have been stopped and men are waiting with anxiety and ap-prehension lest the further confidence and credit of the country are to be shaken and destroyed. What we want in this country is the return of good times. Do you think good times will come by an attempt licans marching this year under the same banner upon which is emblazoned honest

cured by the Muncle delegates to take his place. This did not count with the Bryan delegates, who were determined to rency upheld. I thank you all and bid you make all the political capital possible out good bye. Baltimore Wage Earners. Major McKinley was royally greeted by the big delegation from Maryland. After the cheering had subsided, he said:

"My Fellow-cieizens-It is an unsual honor to any candidate or cause to have three thousand wage earners travel a thousand miles to testify their devotion and loyalty, and I appreciate more than I can find words to express the presence here. in Canton, of the potters and wage earners verites with their arrangements for the meetings. The pavilion was well filled by people who desired to hear a labor speech, of the Mount Vernon mills, the wage earners of the transportation companies, the sound-money clubs, and the employes of the iron works and shipyards who have gathered about my home this evening. Maryland is one of the most promising out were disappointed because of the in-ability of Mr. Gompers to be present and ates in the American Union. She needs but the reviving touch of confidence; she needs but that magic touch that will start every industry and every enterprise into active operation to give employment to the wage earners of Baltimore and the State. "Nothing has given me, in all this campaign, so much pleasure and satisfaction as to feel that the wage earners of this country are for the most part enlisted in the cause for which we stand. I know something of the workingmen of the United States. I know something of the potters. I know something of the wage earners of the great cotton and woolen mills, and that all they want is an opportunity to work; and to do this all they ask is protection from the products of other lands, made by Easy to leave off coffee if Postum, the food drink, is used in its place. Looks exactly like fine Mocha coffee when brewed.

Others have found health, vigor and vitality in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it surely braced up and suggested to my guide that

Others have found health, vigor and vitality in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it surely braced up and suggested to my guide that

Others have found health, vigor and vitality in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it surely braced up and suggested to my guide that

ready said, count for naught. Protests to the American Congress count for nothing. The time when the citizen's voice counts most is on that supreme day—election day.
What you want to do is to elect a Congress
that represents your views; then you won't
need to resort to petitions to regulate them or to keep them from injuring your in-dustries. Let the voice of Maryland this year resound as the voice of Maryland did last year-for honest money and protec-

"The tariff question is a question wholly of labor. We will manufacture with the world, if the rest of the world will pay as good wages as are paid in the United States; but as long as they do not, patriotism ganging. Americant manufacture of the continuous and every triotism, genuine Americanism and every industrial interest demands that we shoul make our tariff high enough to measure the difference between the low cost of labor in foreign countries and the cost of labor in this. Then, you are interested in honest money. You don't want any short dollars. You have tried short hours in the last four years, and have not liked them. When you give a full day's work to your employes, you want to be paid in full, unquestioned and unalterable dollars. This is the kind we have now, and the kind we propose to continue if the American people

sustain us this year.

"I thank you for the kindness of this visit. I thank your spokesmen, every one of them, for the generous and assuring words they bring to me. I wish for all of you a safe return to your homes, and in all the years of the future happiness, con-tentment and prosperity."

Workingman and the Farmer. In response to the congratulations of the delegation from Huntington, Pa., the Major

"My Fellow-citizens-I am glad to make acknowledgment of this visit from the citizens of Huntington, Pa. I am glad to receive the warm and earnest assurances of your spokesman of the profound interest you all feel in the triumph of Republican principles.
"This is a Nation of mutual interests;

a Nation of reciprocal interests and obliga-tions. All of us are more or less dependent upon each other. We cannot get on with-out our neighbors. We cannot get on with-out industrial enterprises. We cannot get on without the employments and occupa-tions of our neighbors. This old fabric of ours rests upon common and mutual interest. It is not just to say that you can benefit the State of Pennsylvania without benefiting the State of Ohio by wise legislation. It is not just to say that you can benefit the North and injure the South by wise tariff legislation. What benefits one State benefits another; what benefits one section benefits another. If we need any demonstration of that we have only to not to our own history and consult to point to our own history and consult our own experience. For thirty or more years, uninterrupted years, we had in this coun-try that great doctrine of a protective tariff written into public law; and during all those years we enjoyed unprecedented prosperity, not only in the North, but in the South; not only in one occupation, but in every occupation; not only in the fac-tory and the mine, but on the farm, for the farmer is prosperous when the laborer is prosperous. Prices are better for the farmer when the great consuming classes of our country are steadily employed at remunerative wages. We stand to-day for that policy. We stand for that other policy, too, that would spurn the government's putting upon a piece of metal the declara-tion that a piece of me al is a dollar when it lacks 48 cents of being a dollar. Our government never did such a thing in the past and it does not propose to start out on the pathway of dishonor now. We pro-pose this year, my fellow-citizens, to demonstrate to all mankind that this is a government of integrity, a government of law, by law and under law.

am glad to receive at your hands my chairman, on behalf of Mrs. McKinley. this souvenir from the home of her ances tors. Ancestral ties are always strong and interesting; and I am prepared to believe all that your spokesman has said about her great grandfather Saxton, with my knowledge of one member of that family—good old John Saxton of precious memory, who lived here for more than sixty years and for more than fifty years was the editor of the old Canton Repository, which he founded—a paper that has never faltered in its devotion to country and Republican principles. I thank you for this call and bid you good morning." bid you good morning."

"Business Makes Money." To the employes of Oliver Brothers & Co.

and other Pittsburg and Pennsylvania manufactories Mr. McKinley said: "My Fellow-citizens-I am gratified to meet at my home the workingmen of the several establishments of the Oliver Broth-ers Company of Pittsburg. I am glad to greet those here from every department of industry and glad to meet my fellow-citizens of Fayette county who have joined with this great delegation in bringing assurances of their support and good will. There is one thing that can be said about the Republican party-it does not teach the doctrine of hate and prejudice, but teaches the grapel of peace, good will and fraternity between employer and employe. The man who would array the poor against the rich, labor against capital, class against class or section against section is not a friend of the country, but an enemy of the very best interests of every citizen in the country. I would rather teach that doctrine which is so prevalent this year North and South, where none is for party, but all for

government. This is the true policy of sturdy American citizenship and civilization. "I look into your earnest faces and be-lieve I know what is in your hearts. ('Mc-Kinley! McKinley!') There is but one aim and purpose, and this is that you may have an opportunity to work for yourselves and your families. This opportunity is best en-joyed when we do our own work in the United States and not in some other country of the world. This opportunity cannot be reached, however, until we have a re-turn of confidence, and which can only come when the American people have set-tied for all time that they will have no de-preciated currency and declare that the principles of the Republican party shall be

When confidence cames money will come. If you had all the silver of the world in the United States it would not make more busi-ness. Business makes money; money does not make business. Every one of you had plenty of work at good wages until the free-trade policy was inaugurated in 1892. We want to restore our protective policy. We have good money now, but we have little business confidence. No business man will manufacture if he does not believe that the end of the year he will make a profit. The business man cannot plan for the trade if he does not know what kind of competition he is to have from abroad. The less he has of foreign competition the more work you have at home at better wages and prices.

"I thank you for this call. Nothing gives me greater satisfaction or calls from me deeper gratitude than to have the workingmen of this country enroll themselves on the side of good government, sound cur-rency and the supremacy of law. Again thanking you for this compliment, I bid you all good afternoon."

Speech to Indianians.

To the Republican Club of Lake county, Indiana, Major McKinley said: "My Fellow-citizens - You missed a very good speech in your effort to shake hands with me, and I appear in response to that speech to thank the Hobart Club of Lake ounty, Indiana, for its presence here today. You have a good name-Hobart-for that name is on our ticket this year. 1 am glad to meet my fellow-citizens of Indiana, the State of the grand old war Governor, Oliver P. Morton, and of Benjamin Harrison. And now thanking you, as I do most heartly, for the κind message of good will which you bring through your spokesman, I bid you all good afternoon.

Piece of Political Ignominy

Miami County Sentinel (Dem.) The deal which has been consummated in diana between the Chicago and St. Louis the action of the National Democracy in re-fusing to surrender the time-honored principles of the Democratic party to the mad heresies of Populism and the lurid manifestations of socialism and the allied forces of the very worst element in our political and social life most certainly indicates the wisdom, the patriotic devotion to correct principles of government which actuated those sterling Democrats who have sought to stay the mad rush to funaticism. The combination of these two forces of Popism presents one of the most fantastical conglomerations of political and economic malcontents that has ever raised its voice for a common cause. Thousands of Demo-crats who have decided to support this uncanny collection of fanatical hybrids be-cause they look upon it as the mature de-liberation of the majority of their party as regular, should ask themselves seriously whither are they drifting? They should ascertain whether the ship on which they ascertain whether the ship on which they have embarked is manned by safe hands or by a pirate crew. They should inquire whether the ship is bound for a safe port or is being steered for the reefs, where it is the state of the reefs, where it is the state of the sta will be dashed into pieces and sunk in the maddened waters of political destruction. No Democrat who loves the traditions of his party, who believes that the public good is to be conserved by the principles that have been revered during more than a century can consistently cast his lot with those whose most exalted motive reeks with perfidy and dishonor.

He Won't Keep the Secrets

Oh, dear! Oh, dear! Here's the French government taking Julian Ralph into its confidence again. Doesn't it know that

AMERICAN SHELL MONEY

INDIAN WAMPUM AND ITS PART IN THE HISTORY OF FINANCE.

Use of Sea Shells for a Medium of Exchange Commended Itself to Many Different Peoples.

Ernest Ingersoll, in New York Post. The strong interest felt just now in all matters relating to money makes timely an account of the shell money that was current among our American Indians when they were first met by Europeans. The name and general use of the money beads called wampum are familiar enough, but the volume, importance and effect of it upon trade have been forgotten.

The use of a circulating medium to facil-

dicate a considerable ad. :e towards civ-

'ving the awk-

apposed to in-

itate commerce by sin

ward devices of barter

ilization in the people employing it. On this score the North American Indians ought to stand high in the list of barbarians, since they possessed an aboriginal money of recognized value, although it had no sanction other than common custom. This money was made from sea shells, which seem to have commended themselves for this purpose to widely different peoples. A small brown cowry attained a great circulation, and is still largely used, in tropical Africa, India and the South Sea islands. It was once the coin of those regions to the exclusion of everything else, in trading with the savages, and ships going after cargoes of ivory, palm oil, sandal wood and similar products were obliged to first provide themselves with cargoes of cowries at Zanzibar or some other port where they could be bought in large quan-

This small shell, smooth, shining, easily perforated and not too common, was the most suitable thing that could be found. It could not be produced artificially or counerfeited or acquired without considerable exertion. It therefore represented an expenditure of labor on the part of its possessor and became at once a purchasing power. Its "intrinsic" value was derived from the fact that strings of this shell were everywhere highly esteemed as ornaments and could always be turned to good account in that way when their owner had no immediate use for them in trade. This, in fact, is the basis of value in all the shell moneys, which were ornaments first and became a monetary currency because of became a monetary currency because of their convenience and universal acceptability. This resembles the way in which gems were regarded in the middle ages, when there were no banks or means of carrying and transferring money by drafts or let-ters of credit. A man going upon a long journey would provide for his expenses by putting his funds into jewels, one of which he would sell whenever he needed more cash. This was the only practicable method n those days of making one's wealth port-

Among the aborigines of the cowry-using countries the sheas represented approxi-mately the purchasing power of money today; but when European traders began to gather them systematically where they grew, take them in shiploads to the interior of Africa, the New Hebrides and similar regions they increased the number in circulation so enormously and outbid one an-other so recklessly (as they could well af-ford to do) that the shells became extremely common and sank in value to almost noth-

No alterations were made to the cowry except to punch a small hole in it for the passage of a thread; and in this respect it esembles the hiqua or money strings of tusk shells (dentalium), which, as will be out of use among the Indians of our North-

west coast. AMERICAN WAMPUM.

The original of American shell money may be taken to have been somewhat as follows: Shells by their pretty shape and bright colors attracted the eye of the savage, who, finding them easy to suspend about his clothing, employed them as ornaments, certain kinds becoming especially fashionable. Only those tribes living on the by natives of the interior exchanges quickly sprang up. Roger Williams, speaking of the trades pursued by the members of the Narragansett Indians of Rhode Island, re-cords that those along the coast "made money" as a regular and profitable operation. The longer these exchanges continued, the more frequently and widely they

torians, none of which survive in popular parlance except wampum, which seems orginally to have designated the white beads The white variety was most plentiful and

was of inferior value. It was commonly made from the central column of the large

pear-shaped conch (Fulgur), the most plentiful large univalve on the Eastern coast. Roger Williams wrote in his "Key" to the language of the Narragansetts: "The New England Indians are ignorant of Europ's coyne. * * * Their owne is of two sorts; one white, which they make of the stem or stock of the periwincle, which they call Meteauhok, when all the shell is broken off." This kind was distinguished by law in Rhode Island as late as 1663, Smith's "History of New Jersey" tells the same thing of that coast; and Beverley's "History of Virginia," date 1705, records that the riches of the Indians there consisted of "neak records and such like trifles." peak, roenoke, and such like trifles." first was made from the quantum but roenoke was the name of a poorer sort of head made from the conch The dark-colored variety of wampum—the gold of the red man—was fabricated out of a small part of the shell of the hard clam or quahaug, which the Indians gathered alive by wading or diving, not having such rakes as are used by modern clam-dredgers, Towards one end (the forward) of the otherwise white interior of each of the valves of this mollusk's shell is a deep the animal shuts and holds its shells together. This dark spot the Indians broke out of the shell and used as the material for their dark-colored beads. These were worth twice as much as the white ones, because they represented that difference in rarity and labor of manufacture.

HOW IT WAS MADE. Some of the methods of making this finer sort of bead coin are interesting. "Before ever they had awle blades from Europe,' says Williams, "they made shift to bore their shell-money with stone," and from the shell heaps along the New England coast are now exhumed these old flint branches of the Populist party, by which the former is given ten and the latter five awls or drills of a prehistoric design, which have had the advantage of a college edof the fifteen presidential electors, is the crowning piece of political ignominy of a lost cause. In view of this unholy coalition Lawson describes, in his account of early roll it continually on their thighs with their right hand, holding the bit of shell with through it, which is very tedlous work, The coinage, so to speak, of this shell money was, therefore, a work of patient labor and great delicacy of manipulation, and there was no fear of increasing the supply beyond the demands of trade by the worth of one deerskin, since a savage would rarely make a single head more than sufficed for his immediate wants. It was, however, a true medium of exchange-a real currency. All the early writers speak of it as "riches" and "money" and "current The Delawares, in fact, had a tribal treas-ury of wampum out of which were paid the

expenses of public affairs. Hired servants at stated feasts and ceremonials were paid wampum, and great quantities were thrown into graves for the use of the de-parted spirit in the next world. It followed as a matter of course that the shrewd first traders who came to New York and New Jersey should adopt this currency which all the nations were accustomed to, receiving it as pay for their merchandise and with it buying peltries of the Indians. Thus wampum cutckly became a standard of value among the earliest colonists, their currency to a great extent in their transactions with each other, and finally even a

Though the beads were often used separately, the ordinary and approved manner was to string them upon cords or sinews, which might or might not be plaited into bands and be known as wainpum belts.

Attractive Sale! TO-DAY ALL DEPARTMENTS

SPECIAL ... CLOAKS, SUITS AND FURS

Fur Capes, 30 inches long, value \$10, for \$6.67. Plush Capes, 36 inches long, 144 inches sweep, trimmed with Thibet, value \$15, for \$9.98. Beaver Shoulder Capes, braided, for

Jackets, full Hussar style, made of fine Bonchli, Astrakhan edged, for 87.50. Jackets made of high-grade all-wool Kersey, full tailor-made, value \$10, for \$6.75.

Mail orders promptly and carefully filled. All urchases amounting to \$5 and above delivered ree within a radius of one hundred miles of

The Wm. H. BLOCK CO.

7 and 9 E. Washington Street.

The length of these strings varied, but in the neighborhood of the Hudson a length of about six feet was found to be the usual quantity computed by the Indians, and hence a fathom became the Dutch unit of trade. In the South the unit length was a string as long as the distance from the el-bow to the tip of the little finger-a cubit.

VALUE OF THE SHELLS. The Indians were particular as to the quality and size of the beads, for upon the elegance of their finish-to speak scientifically, the amount of personal labor they represented-depended their value; and they were careful to examine each string, and if it were imperfect, or the beads worn and irregular, they would not accept it. They, measured the quantity by their thumbs, counting six beads to the length from the end of the nail to the first joint. Wooley's 'History of New York," written in 1679, says that then wampum was "valued above the Spanish or English silver."

Now came some "financiering." Seeing that profit and wealth lay in possession of wampum, the burghers along the Hudson river, as the easiest way of getting rich, began to make it, there being no law against a free and unlimited coinage. With their tools of steel and knowledge of lathes this could be done very rapidly, and there was no lack of clam shells; but with the absence of the painstaking care bestowed upon the native, hand-made beads, came a poor quality of wampum which the Indians would not accept at the same price as before. To widen their market the Dutch carried the custom to New England, where it seems that the Pilgrims had not made much use of wampum. The Massachusetts rulers tried to prohibit it, but when the Indians there learned that it could buy goods from white men, they began to make it more industriously, and the amount increased so rapidly that the usual result—depreciation—followed.

But meanwhile trade flourished, the wampum of the same warman as the Dutch called in the part of the paints and the warman as the Dutch called in the part of the paints and the warman as the Dutch called in the paints and the paints and the paints and the paints and the warman as the paints and the paints and the warman as the paints and the pai Now came some "financiering." Seeing But meanwhile trade flourished, the wam-pum (or seawant, as the Dutch called it) circulating everywhere exactly as mo Knickerbocker history Irving gives a humorous account of the financial troubles that ensued. To check the evil effects of the inflation hinted at above, Kleft had his council pass a law, dated April 18, 1641, whose preamble illustrates in a singular way the truth of the rule that a cheaper money always supplants a dearer. This law read thus:

AGAINST INFLATION. "Whereas very bad Wampum is at present circulating here and payment is made in nothing but rough, unpolished stuff which is brought hither from other places, where it is 50 per cent, cheaper than it is presently explained, has only recently gone | paid out here, and the good, polished Wampum, commonly called Manhattan Wampum, is wholly put out of sight or exported, which tends to the express ruin and destruction of this Country. In order to provide in time therefor, We do, therefore, for the public good, interdict and forbid all persons . . . to receive in payment, or to pay out, any unpolished Wampum during the next month of May, except at Five for one Stiver, and that strung, and then after that Six beads for shores of the ocean could obtain these shells, but as soon as they were in request visionally forfeit the Wampum which is paid out and ten guilders for the Poor, and both payer and payee are alike liable. The weil-polished Wampum shall remain at its price as before, towit, Four for one Stiver, provided it be strung."

In Massachusetts2 (act of 1648) "wampumsen" was lead to the control of the con pumage" was legal tender for all debts up tion. The longer these exchanges continued, the more frequently and widely they were carried on, the more the shell beads lost their character as ornaments and became truly money.

The shell money of the eastern coast consisted of small cylindrical beads from a fifth to a quarter of an inch in length, of two kinds and values represented by different colors, white and dark purple. A great variety of names and spellings of the Indian terms for these beads appears in the books of the early voyagers and historians, none of which survive in popular.

Nearly a century passed, and still the shell money held a firm place in colonial trade all along the coast, though it had depreciated to about one-fourth its former value. Baron Kalm, who wrote a most servant book about America in 1845, much to say of it. He tells us that the Indians of the backwoods knew or cared little for gold or silver, but demanded wampum; and that there were factories of it, especially at Albany. The Rev. Mr. Burnaby saw it made on Staten island, and in 1756 Jacob Spicer, of Cape May, then one of the leading merchants of New Jersey, collected all he could of it, and found his stock worth more than its weight in silver stock worth more than its weight in silver coin. A factory for making wampum for the Western Indian trade survived at Park Ridge, N. J., until about 1875.

Will Somebody Draw the Line? To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

So much is being said during this cam-

paign about the common people that it

would certainly be interesting to know where a complete line of distinction could be drawn between the common people and the other class. It is likely that some demagogue thinks he can distinguish a common man from his address and general appearance, and can flatter him by a promise that in the near future bright silpurplish or brownish-black scar, which fishermen call the "eye," It indicates the attachment of the large muscle by which cloud. He may include in his imagination as belonging to the common people the farmer and mechanic and those who are generally engaged in physical labor. If he imagines the class referred to above as belonging to the common people, and thinks they are susceptible to flattery, he might find himself very much mistaken; for it would be much safer to risk the common sense and practical knowledge of the common people, some of whom have never seen the inside of a college or had very many common-school advantages. trading in Carolina, a method of drilling Most of them know that the universal with a nail stuck in a cane or reed. "They | coinage of silver could not possibly benefit any class of people except the mine own-ers, who would take \$50 worth of bullion to the mint and have a hundred legal-tender dollars coined from it, after which they would consider free circulation to have quite a different meaning to them from free coinage, but they would invest it in a way that would be most profitable to themselves. It has been said that Mr. Bry-an considers this the poor man's cempaign. If that is the case it would constitute two more classes that could not be easily separated. The man who is worth \$20,000 is a poor man, compared with the Vanderbilts, and the man that is worth \$20,000 is a wealthy man compared with he man that is not worth anything. And there are many men in this country who are scarcely worth a dollar that have better judgment and are better qualified to cast an intelligent vote than hundreds of others The chief complaint of to-day is the scar ty of money, while it is being constantly coined at the mints, and there are millions of idle silver dollars in the country, to-gether with between four and five hundred millions of gold, that will be freely offcu-iated after confidence is fully restored. The signal for prosperity and better times with a free circulation of sound money all over the country, will be given about the 4th of November by the roar of cannons all

over the country and the flashing of the glad news over the wires that Mr. Mc Kinley will be inaugurated President of the United States the 4th day of next March JAMES TAYLOR.

Greencastle, Ind., Oct. 17.